

Genus 380. LIBELLULA.

Sp. 1. **depressa** = *Libellula depressa*.

Genus 381. CORDULIA.

Sp. 1. **ænea** = *Cordulia ænea*.

Genus 382. CORDULEGASTER.

Sp. 1. **annulatus** = *Cordulegaster annulatus*.

Genus 383. GOMPHUS.

Sp. 1 **vulgatissimus** = *Gomphus vulgatissimus*.

Genus 384. ÆSCHNA.

Sp. 1. **grandis** = *Æschna grandis*.

Genus 385. ANAX.

Sp. 1. **imperator** = *Anax imperator*.

Genus 386. AGRION.

Sp. 1. **sanguineus** = *Pyrrosoma nymphula*.

Genus 387. LESTES.

Sp. 1. **autumnalis** = *Lestes sponsa*.

Genus 388. CALOPTERYX.

Sp. 1. **virgo** = *Calopteryx virgo*.

As the species are not described, it is quite possible that Leach may have had before him other species of some of the genera, than those to which we have referred them, in the case of *grandis*, *sanguineus*, *autumnalis*, and *virgo*.

RECENT NOTES ON *HYDROMETRA MARTINI*, KIRK.  
= *LINEATA*, SAY.

By G. W. KIRKALDY, F.E.S.

IN the 'Canadian Entomologist' for March, 1900, an interesting "Study of *Hydrometra lineata*" (pp. 70-76) has been presented by Mr. J. O. Martin. Since nothing detailed has been related of the life-history and habits of this genus, I quote freely from Mr. Martin's paper, as the account he has given of the American species refers very probably in great part to our British species also.

"The insect hibernates in the adult stage, and during the first warm days of spring crawls stiffly out from under the rubbish along the banks, where it has passed the winter. When the weather becomes warm enough (the 1st to 10th of May at Ithaca), egg-laying begins; the female becomes restless, and stalks about in search of a place to deposit an egg. . . . Backing up to a grass-stem or almost any firm object which rises above the water, she exudes from the genital opening a drop of a gummy gelatinous substance, which she then presses against the object which has been chosen to support the egg. This sticky mass is the base of the egg-stalk, and, hardening very soon, fastens the egg in place before it has left the body." The

egg—which is quite different in appearance from that of *Gerris*, or indeed any other Rhynchoton known to me—is long and spindle-shaped, about two millimeters long, that is to say, about one-half the length of the abdomen. The young nymph emerges seventeen days after oviposition, and is light green in colour. *Hydrometra lineata*, Say, is carnivorous, its food consisting of insects that fall into the water.\* “When such a hapless insect falls into the water, it is at once pounced upon by one or several voracious *Hydrometras*, who insert their beaks and proceed to suck the juices from their still struggling victim. I have seen no less than ten thus surround their prey, all with their heads in the direction of common interest, and their bodies radiating outwards.”

“The peculiar habitat of *Hydrometra*, combined with its elongate form, has given rise to a secondary sexual character, which occurs in both *H. lineata* and *H. stagnorum*. This consists of two notched projections on the inner side of the sixth abdominal segment, close to the incisure between the sixth and seventh segments. The object of these notched elevations of the abdominal walls is to fit over the lateral keels of the female abdomen, thus steadying the abdomen of the male during copulation.” Some useful structural details of *H. lineata* and *H. stagnorum* are figured.

Some final remarks upon the genus have, however, to be slightly remedied. The “Siberian *Hydrometra*” *jankowskii*, Jakovlev, does not belong to the genus *Hydrometra*, Latr., but to *Hydrometra*, Fabr.—that is to say, to *Gerris*, Fabr., Latr.† The name “*lineata*,” moreover, cannot stand, as it is preoccupied by *H. lineata*, Eschsch. (1822, Entomogr. p. 110), from Manilla [? = *vittata*, Stål, 1870], and I therefore rename Say’s species after the entomologist who has first given some account of its habits :

HYDROMETRA MARTINI, Kirk., 1900

= *H. lineata*, Say, 1832 [*nec* Eschsch., 1822].

As Mr. Martin has omitted any mention of the species, it may be well to call attention again‡ to the fact that *Hydrometra caraiba*, Guér., from the Antilles and Central America, is a true *Hydrometra*, and not a *Gerris* as catalogued by Lethierry and Severin.

\* See Entom., 1899, p. 112.

† *H. stagnorum* (Linn.) is also recorded from Siberia. See J. Sahlberg, 1878, Svensk. Akad. Handl. xvi. no. 4, p. 38.

‡ See Revue d’Entom., 1898, p. 73.